Banks, E. Sea Dayak Carving. Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 19, pp. 219-226, 14 plates. Singapore, 1941.

Yale: Fd12 R825b 19

[Banks believes that the designs illustrated here were prepared by Rev. E. W. Howell of Simanggang. Many of them are identical to a series of carvings in relief done by a Sea Dayak on the Undup River. In the designs, animal representations are unusual, save for a few references to caterpillars, a centipede, and to a deer's tongue. This seems to bear out A. C. Haddon's contention that carving by Sea Dayak men is fairly restricted to flowers or natural phenomena, avoiding representations of men or animals. Animal carving among Sea Dayak men seems to be mainly confined to the Hornbill and the Dragon used in religious festivals. --Analyst]

OC6 Iban

Low, H. B. Journal of a Trip up the Rejang. Sarawak Gazette, Vol. 12, pp. 53-54, 62-65, 72-73, 81-83, 93-96. Kuching; 1882.

Yale: WS 371 12-17

[A closely observed and well recorded account of the ethnography of the Upper Rejang at the time of first Iban settlement in the region. This series of newspaper articles by Brooke Low, a government official, is considered the best early account of the Kajang peoples. Little or no information is contained on the Iban other than occasional references to possible friction between the encroaching Iban and the older residents of the area. --Analyst]

Perham, J. A Sea-Dyak Tradition of the Deluge and Consequent Events. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 6, pp. 289-291. Singapore: 1880.

Yale: Fd12 R825 v.3-6

[The reason for the deluge, according to this myth, is that men killed and ate a huge sacred snake. One woman was left as a result, who devised and later married the fire-drill. This union produced a son, Simpang-impang, a sort of culture-hero who outwitted the Wind-Spirit and learned from the latter some taboos connected with the planting of sugar cane and plantains. --Analyst]

Morrison, Ian. Local Self-Government in Sarawak. Pacific Affairs, Vol. 22, pp. 178-185. Richmond, Va.: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1949.

Yale: Ozd98 In75c 22

[This article is an account of the difficulties encountered during the first year of a system of self-government for local regions, initiated in 1948. Since it contains no information on Iban culture, it has not been processed for the OC6 Iban file. However, it does contain some information from the 1947 census. The total population of Sarawak was 546,385 of which 190,326, or 34.8% of the total, were Iban, and 42,195, or 7.7%, were Land Dayak. The Iban formed the largest single population group in Sarawak at that time.--Analyst]

Leach, Edmund Ronald. Some Features of Social Structures among Sarawak Pagans. Man, Vol. 48, Article 103, pp. 91-92. London: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1948.

Yale: Nk10 .M31 48-49

[This brief article is a summary of a communication to the Institute concerning Sarawakan social groupings. He states the social structure of the Iban is that of an "ambilineage," defined as "a kindred restricted by the fact that all living members claim to be associated with a particular locality or with a particular local community." Each Iban long-house community is an ambilineage in the sense suggested. Long single-line genealogies fifteen to twenty generations in depth are associated with each house, and individual room-holders reckon descent by tracing affiliation to this axial line of the house. These axial lines are "ambilateral" in the sense that they contain both males and females. The rest of the paper drew out the contrast between this Iban organization and that found among the Kenyah, Kayan and Kajang groups of the interior of Sarawak. Leach is a well-known British social anthropologist and did field-work in the area in 1947. --Analyst]

Roth, H. Ling. The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo. With a Preface by Andrew Lang. Two volumes. London: Truslove & Hanson, 1896.

Pp. i-xxxii, 1-464; 144 text figures; 1 end map; (Vol. 2) pp. i-iv, 1-302, Appendices, pp. i-ccxl; 2 plates; 292 text figures

Yale: Nkd72 I35 896r v.1-2

[This is a synthetic work on the natives of this region based mainly on the notes of Hugh Brooke Low, who was in the Sarawak Government Service for many years. It is a compilation based on these notes and on all the available published material concerning the natives of this region, of whom the Iban form one large group. Roth did no original work himself in this area. Since the material on the Iban gathered by Low is contained in 4: Roth and 5: Roth, it has not been processed for the Iban file. --Analyst]

Perham, J. Klieng's War-Raid to the Skies: A Dyak Myth. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 16, pp. 265-288. Singapore: 1886.

Yale: Fd12 R825 v.15-16

[This is an abridged version of a long tale about Klieng, the greatest hero of Dyak (Iban) mythology. Since the OC6 Iban file contains many samples of Dyak tales this source has not been processed for the Iban file. --Analyst]

Perham, J. Sea Dyak Religion. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 10, pp. 213-243. Singapore, 1882.

Yale: Fd12 R825 7-10

[This source contains materials on Sea Dyak gods, spirits, omens, sacrifices, and traditions of the ancestors. Since most of this material is covered in Gomes and Howell, this source has not been processed for the OC6 Iban file. --Analyst]

Perham, J. Petara, or Sea Dayak Gods. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 8, pp. 132-152. Singapore, 1881.

Yale: Fd12 R825 7-10

[This is mainly a listing of the main Sea Dyak (Iban) gods together with some of the ceremonies associated with them. Since much the same material is given by Gomes and Howell, this source has not been processed for the OC6 Iban file. --Analyst]

OC6 Iban

Gomes, Edwin H. Another Sea-Dyak Legend. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 45, pp. 71-83. Singapore: The Methodist Publishing House, 1906.

Yale: Fd12.R825.v.45-46

[This legend is an account of how Pulang-Gana, an unfortunate young man in a family of seven brothers and one sister, came to be worshipped as the god of the earth, and how the sacrifices offered to him prior to the commencement of paddy planting were originated. Since many legends related to agriculture and other activities have been processed from other sources, this article has been omitted from the Iban file. --Analyst]

Howell, William. Dyak Ceremonies in Pregnancy and Childbirth. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 46, pp. 125-131. Singapore: The Methodist Publishing House, 1906.

Yale: Fd12.R825.v.45-46

[This article contains information on the taboos and ceremonies observed during pregnancy, childbirth, and postnatal confinement. Since similar information has been processed from other sources, this article has been omitted from the Iban file.--Analyst]

Freeman, J.D. Iban Augury. Canberra: Department of Anthropology and Sociology, The Australian National University, 1958.

Pp. 31

HRAF Copy

[This article is an account of the Iban system of divination through the interpretation of the behaviour of certain sacred birds. It is to be included in the forthcoming The Birds of Borneo by B.E.Smythies. Since this particular Iban practice has been recorded in sources included in this file, especially 1: Freeman and 15: Freeman, this article has not been processed. --Analyst]

Noakes, J. L. Sarawak and Brunei (The Colony of Sarawak and the British Protected State of Brunei). A Report on the 1947 Population Census. Kuching: The Government Printer, 1950.

Pp. xii, 282; tables, 2 end maps

Personal copy of Timothy J. O'Leary

[This is a general report on the census by the Superintendent of the Census of Sarawak and Brunei. It is divided into two main sections: a general report on the results as shown by the tables, and the tables themselves. Subjects covered include population distribution, literacy, ethnic composition, industry and occupation, houses and house population, and fertility tables, among many other items. Information on the Iban (or Sea Dayak as they are called in the census) is found on almost every page. However, since the information is included with that on so many other groups, it was considered to be unprofitable to process this source for the Iban file. Population data and other material can be found in the various sources by J.D. Freeman. --Analyst]